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The Iowa Ornithologists' Union was organized at Ames, Iowa, February 28, 1923, for the study and protection of native birds and to promote fraternal relations among Iowa bird students.

The central design of the Union's official seal is the Eastern Goldfinch, designated State Bird of Iowa in 1933.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICE
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BIRD-CENSUSING AND ITS VALUES*

By GEORGE O. HENDRICKSON

Iowa State College
AMES, IOWA

Censusing of a human population is an exact enumeration of individuals together with definite information about numerous items such as age, place of residence and occupation. In that sense we cannot accurately speak of bird-censusing on a large scale. Estimate, inventory, and count are more applicable to our measurements of bird populations, although censusing is frequently used with a knowledge of its inaccurate usage.

Many of us have questions about bird populations, such as how many are there in the state and nation, are birds decreasing or increasing, and are the species numbers changing. In attempts to partially answer such questions, the National Audubon Society initiated its Christmas Bird Count in 1900. In the first count 25 reports were sent in from 15 areas. The number of reports increased yearly until 1942, when for obvious reasons there was a decrease. The 1940 and 1941 counts, each with 327 reports, were the highest on record. A goal of 1000 reports a year may be reached some day. In the 1943 count 1840 observers saw 2,555,000 individual birds of which about one-third were Mallards (Audubon Magazine 46 (1-Sect. 2): 1-64). To the Audubon Christmas count, 1943, from Iowa 9 reports were sent, which compares very favorably with other states in relation to human population. In the 1943 Christmas census reported in 'Iowa Bird Life' (14:8-10) 13 parties furnished counts, and two reports in the 'Audubon Magazine' list were not in the 'Iowa Bird Life' article. In summary, 69 species were reported by 15 parties for Christmas, 1943, in the two magazines.

Although the Christmas counts are not numerous samples, the trends shown are of interest as they have been summarized by Leonard Wing (Audubon Magazine 45:380-381). Excluding birds reported in raffles and roosts, the number seen per hour is about the same now as 40 years ago, 50-60 an hour. A total of 535 species were seen in the first 40 years of counts, of which 523 were native, 10 exotic, two feral, and one extinct. The Heath Hen is the extinct species. Mute Swan and Rock Dove are the feral forms. The exotic species include Graylag Goose, Hungarian Partridge, Ring-necked Pheasant, Golden Pheasant, Chinese Spotted Dove, Starling, English Sparrow, European Tree Sparrow, Chaffinch, and British Goldfinch.

Nine widely distributed birds have been reported from more than 50 states and provinces. They are English Sparrow, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, White-breasted Nuthatch, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Song Sparrow, Horned Lark, Robin, and Slate-colored Junco. The upper 10 birds in order of frequency of occurrence (ratio of total census and censuses reporting the species) are Downy Woodpecker, Song Sparrow, Crow, Hairy Woodpecker, Slate-colored Junco, White-breasted Nuthatch, Black-capped Chickadee, Blue Jay, Tree Sparrow, and Golden-crowned Kinglet. With regard to greatest rate at which species were seen per hour, the upper 10 in order are Red-winged Blackbird, Crow, Grackle (Florida, Bronzed and Purple), Slate-colored Junco, Robin, Tree Sparrow, Starling, English Sparrow, Scaup Duck (Greater and Lesser), and Mallard.

Wing and Jenks (Bird Lore 41:343-350) in comparing the Audubon counts for the period 1919-'37 with those of 1900-'19 noted that Bobwhites had increased in 14 states including Iowa, remained about the

*This paper was presented on the program of the annual convention of the Iowa Ornithologists' Union, at Des Moines, May 13, 1944.

The two accompanying illustrations are reprinted from 'Iowa Conservationist' through the courtesy of the Iowa State Conservation Commission.

same in five states and Ontario, and had decreased in seven states and the District of Columbia.

For the U. S. Biological Survey (now Fish and Wildlife Service), about 30 years ago Wells W. Cooke, assisted by numerous volunteers, began to conduct bird censuses of farm habitats and found the average farm harbored a summer breeding stock of about 2.25 birds an acre. May Thatcher Cooke stated that such census information is essential to the proper administration of laws for the conservation of birds and that the work must continue for many years (U.S.D. Agric. Dept. Circ. 261). She also described the methods of taking a breeding-bird census.

The National Audubon Society breeding-bird census started in 1937. The selection of an area, time and manner of counting and other details of the 1944 census are given in 'Audubon Magazine' 46: 187-189. This spring and summer census is more carefully taken than the Christmas count. The census-takers are advised to select habitats typical of large regions. The study area, we are told, should be restricted to a single environmental type, so far as possible, and ought to be one on which counts can be repeated annually. Five classes of birds are reported: (1) birds nesting and residing entirely within the area, (2) unmated birds defending territories inside the tract, (3) birds nesting in the area and feeding outside it, (4) birds nesting outside the area but visiting it for food or water, and (5) wandering birds that have not yet nested or may already have done so. The observer is advised to map the area and mark the site of each bird seen. At least five counts should be taken in the breeding season.

The Audubon Society breeding-bird censuses, taken to date mostly in woodland habitats, have found about four birds to an acre in normal ungrazed woodlands. From Cooke's and the Society's data, Peterson (Audubon Magazine 43: 179-187) guessed we will find between five and six billion breeding birds in the United States. The recovery from



RUFFED GROUSE ON NEST

"The breeding-bird censuses, taken mostly in woodland habitats, have found about four birds to an acre in normal ungrazed woodlands." The Ruffed Grouse is found as a breeding bird in the heavily timbered sections of northeastern Iowa. This unusual photograph was taken in Allamakee County, Iowa.

natural disasters in bird populations is very rapid as they recover within two to five years if summer conditions are suitable. The breeding-bird censuses have shown that bird populations on most plots of land change but little from year to year. That is, 100 acres of unchanged woodland has about the same number of birds from year to year.

Some folk believe that there are more birds in North America now than there were when our continent was an unbroken wilderness. Others doubt that statement. More censuses are needed on virgin areas to enlarge the data around which the discussion revolves. The interpretation of the edge-effect is at the center of the discussion. According to some a primeval forest with aged trees has many edges between its trees of various ages not found in second-growth woods. Others contend that the second-growth areas are so small in extent and interspersed so well between other plant formations that greater edge-effect is attained than in mature forests. Also, planted windbreaks, fence line and gully thickets, and city street and home plantings are added interspersions. More complete breeding censuses on large virgin grass and forested areas are needed on which to base estimates of our continental bird population 500 years ago. The areas of virgin forest and grasslands are quite well known for that date. As Iowa was originally more of a prairie state than a forested region, we could assist if we had more large tracts of virgin prairie preserves on which to make breeding-bird studies.

We are pleased to learn that the waterfowl population has recovered so well. Through news releases in the fall, 1943, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Director, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, gave an estimate of 150,000,000 waterfowl, and in the late winter, 1944, an estimate of 125,350,000. This shows a marked increase from the 1934-'35 low



FINE DUCK SHOOTING—WITH A CAMERA

"We are pleased to learn that the waterfowl population has recovered so well. . . . Most numerous are Mallard, Pintail, Scaups, Redhead, Baldpate and Black Duck."

estimate of 27,000,000 waterfowl. Now, he tells us, the number is about the same as it was in the early 1920's. Most numerous in order are Mallard with 35-40 million birds, Pintail with about 20 million individuals, Scaups, Redhead, Baldpate, and Black Duck. Canvasback and Ruddy Duck are increasing. Teals, Gadwall, and Shoveler show slight decreases from last year's numbers. Canada, White-fronted and Blue Geese increased, whereas Snow, Ross's and Cackling Geese declined during the past year. Whistling Swan showed some decline in 1943, but all the suitable winter quarters for the species are occupied now. Hence, to increase the swan's numbers, more wintering habitat must be supplied. American Coot, with marked increase in recent years, now numbers about 20,000,000.

Although the waterfowl populations estimates are far from exact enumerations, the figures are better than some believe them to be. To gain the information needed on which to base estimates, several methods are used and throughout the year. First, each State Conservation Commission or game department gathers data on the numbers of waterfowl seen in fall and late winter, as well as the legal fall take of waterfowl locally through its Conservation Officers or game wardens assisted by volunteer observers. At each national waterfowl refuge and at many state refuges counts are made periodically in all seasons of the year, and the numbers of young are estimated along with the adults. Federal and state conservation employees estimate the numbers in spring and fall migration while they guard the birds against illegal hunters. In the summer several U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service employees scout the Canadian and Alaskan breeding grounds for environmental conditions as well as numbers of adult and young waterfowl. Many Canadian citizens as well as their government cooperate in these numerous local summer observations and counts. In winter Federal employees fly over the southern wintering grounds, observe the concentrations of waterfowl and estimate the numbers. Numerous photographs of the grouped waterfowl are taken from which additional estimates are made. Local and U. S. Federal employees cooperate in winter counts in Mexico. In addition the Lincoln waterfowl population index is used. As thousands of waterfowl are banded yearly and many of the bands are returned, Lincoln estimated the number killed a year by hunters to be about 12 per cent of the fall population. The data obtained in these several ways are checked and compared in the preparation of the final waterfowl population estimates.

The censuses and counts conducted by our organization, as well as those sponsored by the National Audubon Society, are dependent on you many local observers. Counting the birds is fun in itself. Seeing them in certain plant habitats and repeatedly from year to year adds to the recreational joy of bird observation. Lending assistance to your local State Conservation Officer in the waterfowl censuses will be stimulating to you and measurably helpful to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and to the Iowa Conservation Commission as guardians of our waterfowl.

THE SPRING CONVENTION AND THE ANNUAL BIRD CENSUS ANNOUNCEMENT

By J. HAROLD ENNIS

You are urged to reserve Sunday, May 6, on your calendar as the date of the annual convention of the Iowa Ornithologists' Union. Our host is the Ottumwa Bird Club, and an interesting program is assured.

When ODT requested large conventions to cancel this year's meetings, an inquiry among our officers revealed a nearly unanimous request to meet this spring. Members seem to feel that because our member-

ship clearly fell outside the ODT limit and that hindrance of the war effort was not involved, the convention should not be dropped.

The Ottumwa Bird Club has set up tentative plans for a "streamlined" program. There probably will be no formal papers presented, but a full day is scheduled for May 6. In addition to a trip planned to Lake Wapello Sunday, an informal reception is scheduled for the evening of May 5. If there is any possibility of your attendance this year, please write Charles C. Ayres, Jr. The nature of the food situation is such that an accurate estimate of the attendance is necessary. Secretaries of the various bird clubs are urged to poll their memberships and inform Mr. Ayres at Ottumwa immediately.

A second general announcement of importance to the Iowa Ornithologists' Union is the 1945 Spring Bird Count. This is our third annual spring census. Mr. Myrle L. Jones, Ledges State Park, Boone, Iowa, has again consented to compile your lists. The rules are very simple and may be studied more fully in the March, 1943, and March, 1944, issues of 'Iowa Bird Life'. They may be summarized as follows:

1. Dates—May 11, 12, and 13 (Choose any one of these days).
2. Time—Four-hour minimum.
3. General data desired—Describe territory covered, weather conditions, number of observers, number of hours in the field, number of miles covered on foot and by other means.
4. Census data desired—Names of all species observed, arranged in official A. O. U. order. *Number* of individuals of each species seen. The letters "C" for counted, or "E" for estimated, may be added to the number of each species.
5. Care should be taken to record only *positive* identifications.
6. Mail your reports to Mr. Jones, Ledges State Park, Boone, Iowa, before June 1.

Members of the Union are urged to participate in the spring count. This group project is not only highly enjoyable to those participating, but it is of scientific value as well.

THE 1944 CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS IN IOWA

Compiled by FRED J. PIERCE

December in Iowa was a cold, severe month. Snow which came at Thanksgiving over much of the state was augmented by frequent snows all through December. There was quite steady cold and several sub-zero waves. Christmas week was unfavorable for bird trips in most sections of the state, but our members demonstrated their unflagging interest by taking the usual Christmas bird census in spite of adverse weather conditions. We received reports from nearly all areas represented in other years (Cedar Falls, Tama and Waterloo were not heard from). The total Iowa list of 57 species is very satisfactory. We recommend a careful study of the tabulated censuses, which no doubt present an accurate cross-section of bird life in Iowa during December, 1944.

The Editor feels that directional prefixes to bird names are unnecessary in compiling lists of birds observed in the field. These are omitted in our list. Since there is a great deal of uncertainty as to which subspecies of Horned Lark and Chickadee may be found in the different corners of the state, the species name only has been given.

Data on place, time, weather and the observers who reported are given below. (Hours are given in Central War Time.)

ATLANTIC (Atlantic evergreen wooded cemetery; woods along Nishnabotna River west of town; woods along Turkey Creek east of town; deciduous woodland 75%, pastureland 15%, pine woodland 10%): Dec. 31; 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Clear most of day; streams mostly frozen; wind w., n. w., 15 m. p. h.; temp. 15°; total party miles,

CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS

7

| | Atlantic | Backbone State Park | Cedar Rapids | Des Moines | Dubuque | Keosauqua | Ledges State Park | Mt. Vernon | Ortuma | Sioux City | Sioux City to Hornick | Spirit Lake |
|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------|------------|---------|-----------|----------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Mallard | | | 1 | | | | | | 20 | 5000 | | |
| American Merganser | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Cooper's Hawk | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Red-tailed Hawk | | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Red-shouldered Hawk | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Rough-legged Hawk | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| Bald Eagle | | | | | | | | 1* | | | | |
| Marsh Hawk | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Sparrow Hawk | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Bob-white | | | 9 | 5 | | 16 | | | | | | |
| King-necked Pheasant | | 20 | 3 | 1 | | | 24 | 53 | | 7 | 1 | |
| Mourning Dove | 40 | | | 3 | | | | 13 | | | | |
| Screch Owl | | | 1 | 12 | | 1 | | | | 3 | | |
| Great Horned Owl | | | | 12 | | 1 | | 12 | 1 | 3 | | |
| Barred Owl | | 1 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Long-eared Owl | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Short-eared Owl | | | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Saw-whet Owl | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Belted Kingfisher | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Flicker | 25 | 1 | 2 | 12 | | | 5 | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Red-bellied Woodpecker | 5 | 1 | 2 | 10 | | 2 | 4 | | 3 | 2 | | |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Yellow-bellied Sapsucker | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 7 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 17 | | |
| Downy Woodpecker | 20 | 2 | 7 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 47 | | 1 |
| Horned Lark | | 6 | | | | 28 | | | | | 14 | |
| Blue Jay | 14 | 6 | 15 | 17 | 30 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | |
| Crow | 10 | 15 | 14 | 58 | 489 | 10 | 18 | 6 | 25 | 56 | 10000 | |
| Chickadee | 100 | 6 | 20 | 232 | 52 | 30 | 24 | 11 | 45 | 93 | 2 | 3 |
| Tufted Titmouse | 4 | 1 | | 34 | 1 | 12 | 3 | | 10 | | | |
| White-breasted Nuthatch | 15 | 5 | 12 | 64 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 59 | | |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | 2 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| Brown Creeper | 10 | | 2 | 7 | 9 | 2 | | 1 | | 40 | 1 | |
| Winter Wren | | 2 | | 1 | | | | 2* | | | | |
| Carolina Wren | | | | | 1* | | | | 2* | | | |
| Brown Thrasher | | | | | 12 | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 1 |
| Robin | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Bluebird | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | | | 2 | 8 | | | | 8 | 4 | | |
| Northern Shrike | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Starling | 50 | 30 | 120 | 97 | 26 | 75 | 17 | 29 | 15 | 1 | 25 | 6 |
| English Sparrow | 200 | 100 | 150 | 179 | 50 | 50 | 182 | 84 | 75 | 466 | | |
| Meadowlark | | 1 | | 18 | | 5 | | | | | | |
| Western Meadowlark | 4 | | | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Rusty Blackbird | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bronzed Grackle | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | |
| Cardinal | 10 | 1 | 3 | 76 | 188 | 15 | 22 | 2 | 35 | 8 | | |
| Pine Siskin | | | | | | | | | | 15 | | |
| Goldfinch | 4 | | | 251 | 1 | 3 | | | | 14 | | |
| Red-eyed Towhee | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arctic Towhee | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Slate-colored Junco | 100 | 50 | 140 | 334 | 39 | 57 | 37 | 15 | 65 | 113 | 50 | |
| Tree Sparrow | 5 | | 6 | 418 | 50 | 60 | 10 | 1 | 52 | 78 | 200 | |
| Field Sparrow | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harris's Sparrow | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Song Sparrow | 1 | | 3 | 13 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Lapland Longspur | | | | 75 | | | | | | | 35 | |
| Number of Species | 27 | 20 | 23 | 38 | 24 | 25 | 18 | 17 | 22 | 25 | 13 | 8 |
| Number of Observers | 9 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 2 |

*See data under station in body of article.
Total Iowa List 57 species.

52 (33 on foot, 19 in car). Observers in 3 groups. Mr. and Mrs. Manney Mallette, Frank G. Mallette, Chas. Mallette, Chas. C. Ruhr, Norman Hansen, Robt. Alexander, Glen O. Jones, Don C. Bice (Atlantic Bird Club).

BACKBONE STATE PARK (Delaware Co.): Dec. 24; 10:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Cloudy all day but sun out briefly at 4:30 p. m.; 8 in. snow on the level with some drifts; light s. w. wind; temp. 18° at start, 22°

at return; about 3 miles on foot, 45 by car; trip included an auto trip from Winthrop to the park and return, with roadside birds included in the census. Observers together. M. L. Jones, F. J. Pierce.

CEDAR RAPIDS (Ellis Park, Cedar Lake, Mound Farm woods, Bever Park, Beverly): Dec. 24; 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., 1:30 to 5 p. m. Cloudy all day, with light snow in a. m.; ground covered with snow; very light s. wind changing to s. w.; temp. 14° at start, 20° at return; total foot mileage per person, 5; by car, 15 miles. Hazel Cook, Earnest Steffen, Iola Tillapaugh, Myra Willis, Lillian Serbousek.

DES MOINES (Dove Woods along Beaver Creek, Crocker Woods, Waukonsa, woods along Des Moines River from Euclid Ave. to Lovington, Morningstar, Ashworth Park): Dec. 24; 8:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. Cloudy except for short period at midday; 4-5 in. packed snow covered with 1½ in. new snow; no wind; temp. 18° at start, 24° at return; total party miles, 101 (31 on foot, 70 by car). Observers in 4 groups. Albert C. Berkowitz, Jack Musgrove, Woodward Brown, Olivia McCabe, Bruce F. Stiles, Mrs. Lester W. Haskell, Joe K. Brown, Dr. Robt. Vane, Mrs. Harold R. Peasley.

DUBUQUE (Linwood and Mt. Calvary Cemeteries, Eagle Point Park, Mississippi River sloughs in Wisconsin): Dec. 31; 9 a. m. to 12, 1:30 to 3:30 p. m. Foggy with mist in a. m., clearing in p. m.; 7 in. snow on ground; n. w. wind, 5-10 m. p. h.; temp. 30° to 21°; 9 miles on foot, 6 miles by car. Observers together. Mrs. Myrtle Dockal, Jas. Dockal, Mrs. Pauline Reugnitz, Ival Schuster, Henry Herrmann, David Reed, Geo. Crossley.

The Brown Thrasher observed was evidently an injured bird, not able to migrate.

KEOSAUQUA (along Des Moines River and in Keosauqua State Park): Dec. 27; 8 to 11 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m. Cloudy, with light snow falling in a. m.; snow on ground; moderate w. wind; temp. 50°. Warren N. Keck.

LEDGES STATE PARK (Boone Co.): Dec. 27; 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., 1:30 to 4:30 p. m. Mostly clear; 12 in. snow on ground; temp. 20° at start, 24° at return; total foot mileage per person, 4; 20 miles by car within the park and vicinity. Observers together. Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Jones.

MOUNT VERNON (through town and north 3 miles, including golf course; west 1 mile to Leigh School; south of town 6 miles to Cedar River, and through length of Dark Hollow in Palisades State Park; open farm land 60%, town 5%, swampy pastureland 5%, deciduous timber along river 30%): Dec. 30; 7½ hours. Cloudy; snow on ground; river largely frozen over; wind 1-7 m. p. h.; temp. 28°; 6½ hours on foot, 1 in car. Observers together. David and J. Harold Ennis.

The Bald Eagle was seen along the Cedar River near the dam, where the open water undoubtedly attracted it. On Dec. 31, I saw 2 adult and 3 immature Bald Eagles at the same location along Cedar River; white heads of adults were clearly seen. This was the first time I had seen Bald Eagles in this locality. (J. H. E.).

The Winter Wrens were observed at close range darting in and out from under tree roots along the edge of Dark Hollow; this is the second winter I have observed them in Palisades State Park. (J. H. E.).

OTTUMWA (Community Gardens and woods along Des Moines River east of town; also by car to Lake Wapello; scrub-oak adjoining Des Moines River 75%, sandy island covered with willows, small trees and weedy underbrush 15%, farm land 10%): Dec. 24; 9:30 a. m. to 7 p. m. Cloudy; snow on ground; streams and ponds mostly frozen; wind e., s. e., 1-7 m. p. h.; temp. 20° at start, 24° at return; 5 miles on foot, 40 by car. Observers together. Chas. C. Ayres, Jr., Pearle C. Walker, Lawrence Voss, Billie Hoskins, Norman Crow.

The two Carolina Wrens were together and were watched for a considerable length of time as they hopped among the exposed roots of

some trees along a small creek. From time to time they would utter a short mellow call-note. On Dec. 17 Voss and Ayres observed two Carolina Wrens in the same locality.

SIoux CITY (Brown's Lake area, War Eagle's Monument Park woods, confluence area of Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers, Lower Riverside, Riverview Park, Riverside Park, Graceland Park Cemetery, Grandview Park, North Side, West Side, Stone Park; hilly woodland, mature deciduous virgin heavy timber 50%, lake and river country and lowland 25%, open hills 10%, town 15%): Dec 24; 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Clear; 3.2 in. soft snow on ground; all lake water frozen over except two spots where Mallards kept it open, Missouri River 50% frozen over and Big Sioux 80%; wind s. until 11:45 a. m., then veering to s.w., w. and n.w., due n. at 2:30 p. m., 1-12 m. p. h.; temp. 6°-20°; total miles, 14 by foot. Observers working alone most of the time. E. R. Birdsall, Mrs. Mamie W. Brown, R. D. Hissong, Karl Kuhlmann, Zell C. Lee, Mrs. J. L. Schott, Bertha Wellhausen, Carl Wellhausen (Members and guest, Sioux City Bird Club).

SIoux CITY TO HORNICK (an auto trip of 54 miles in central Woodbury County, Sioux City to Hornick via Missouri River bottoms and return): Dec. 24. Clear; light snow on ground; thawing a little. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Youngworth.

SPIRIT LAKE (country calls by doctor, covering about 60 miles, also a walk of an hour; list includes one bird seen at feeding-station at home): Dec. 24. Dr. and Mrs. F. L. R. Roberts.

TRIALS OF A BIRD-BANDER'S WIFE*

By MRS. M. L. JONES

Ledges State Park
BOONE, IOWA

"Do you help your husband band birds? How interesting it must be. I would just LOVE to band birds too." Invariably that question and comment comes after one of my husband's talks on bird-banding. Eager women ply me with questions: "Don't you just love to hold the little soft birds in your hands? Aren't they terribly frightened? Do you put the bands on too? What fun it must be. Would I be in the way if I went along some time?" (They never go. Always too much else to do).

What did my husband tell them to so arouse their enthusiasm? He told them about the time in April when we had a late snow storm that stayed on a whole week. He banded over 200 birds that week. But he never told that when the snow melted he carried in half the garden on his shoes. Of course, he offered to lock the traps while he was in school, but there was always the possibility that some rare bird would



TUFTED TITMOUSE AT THE
FEEDING-STATION
Photo by M. L. Jones

*"Birding with an Expert", by Mrs. Jones, published in the December, 1943, issue of 'Iowa Bird Life', was enjoyed by so many people and brought so much favorable comment, we decided to reprint the above article, which appeared in 'Nature Notes' (Peoria, Ill.), Vol. 9, No. 1, January, 1942, pp. 6-8. Permission to reprint was kindly given by the editor, James H. Sedgwick.

The illustrations used with this article are reprinted from 'Iowa Conservationist' through the courtesy of the Iowa State Conservation Commission.--Ed.

stray in, so I generally made the rounds every half hour—but I wore rubbers.

He told about how the shrikes tried to get at the Juncos after they were in the trap and how he put one trap on top of another with a Junco in the lower and so caught the shrikes. But he did not tell that when I reached over to open the door of the collecting cage for him, a shrike took a chunk out of my finger.

The bird-bander says the best time for catching woodpeckers is in mid-winter, if you have been feeding them suet for some time. Most of our woodpecker banding was done 16 miles from home, and we were Scotch enough to stay all day once we got there even if the temperature stayed close to zero all day, or even below.

Many of you have spent four to eight hours in the field for a Christmas bird census, but you were exercising. Did you ever try sitting in a car for six hours in winter, pulling a string on a trap to catch a bird? The bander gets the exercise and the credit but the recorder and the string-puller sits still and gets cold.

In sharp contrast to such times, there was the summer of 1936 when even the creeks were dry. There was one day the temperature rose to 117 degrees, and since that was a Sunday, it was bird-banding day. (We were at summer school). The creek was absolutely dry, so the traps were set in the creek-bed and baited with water. Of course we caught many birds—several we had not caught before such as Phoebe, Wood Thrush, Indigo Bunting, several Cardinals, both Yellow-billed and Black-billed Cuckoos, and a Red-eyed Vireo, and nearly caught a Woodcock but he was smart enough to go in when the trap was locked open. It was all very interesting, but imagine walking up and down the sands of a dry creek-bed in the sun when it is 117 in the shade!

During the hottest part of the afternoon we discovered a Hummingbird fluttering in one trap, but he hadn't closed the door behind him. A handful of sand carefully aimed did that. Banding a Hummingbird is like repairing a small wrist watch with a car wrench. To keep from losing him before he was banded, we sat in the car with windows closed and the car was in the sun. I had to use a towel to mop perspiration to keep the bander from drowning the bird.

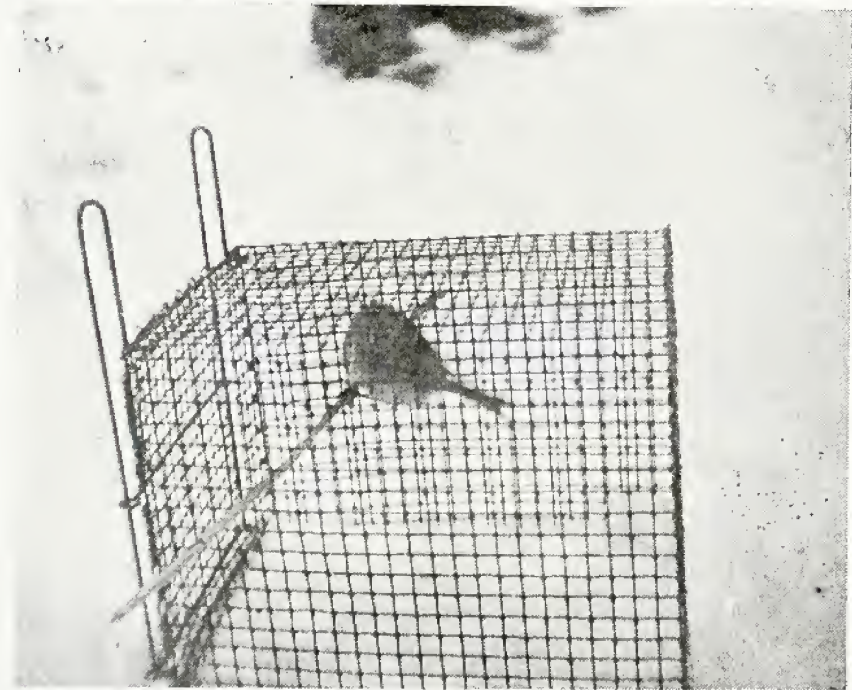
There is no limit to the birds that can be banded if you go where they are. My bird-banding husband decided one day he would like to



WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH WAITING TO BE Banded BY M. L. JONES

band Yellow-headed Blackbirds. Banding nestlings is not the best thing to do, but we knew a swamp where they were just leaving the nests. We waded in water up to our arm-pits for six hours picking young Yellow-heads from the reeds, and it wasn't a nice sandy bottom—it was sticky, oozy mud. Anything carried, such as bands and record-books, had to be carried in the hat or held at arms-length above our heads. It would have been easier walking if we could have used our hands for paddles, but wet hands and record-books just don't go together, and records must be kept.

Any bird student knows birds are most active early in the morning—which means that is the best time to catch them, and also means that in spring a bird-bander must get up at 4 a.m. in order to get breakfast over, lunch packed and get to the banding territory by daybreak. Many banders are content to set their traps in their own back-yard but, you know, far fields are always greener. It's hard to get up at 4 a.m. when you know everyone else will sleep two or three hours longer.



GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET IN A TRAP OPERATED BY MR. AND MRS. JONES

There are some times when the thrill is greater than the discomfort. There was the time when we had only one trap set in the fall. I glanced out the window and saw a dull red bird in it. At first I thought it was an escapee from the cage of a local bird fancier, but after closer inspection I remembered having seen pictures of a bird like this called the Red Crossbill. That's what it was. It stayed around for two days after it was banded (and went to Scout meeting), and even brought its mate but we did not catch her. They are the only ones I have ever seen.

Another time a Myrtle Warbler decided to stay with us after receiving its band. Instead of flying away when it was released it perched on my husband's finger. I held my finger by his and it hopped to my finger. I passed it back to him and a moment later it flew and lit on my binoculars that were hanging around my neck. I took it on my

finger and passed it back once more. We placed it on a post and finally, when it showed no signs of flying, crowded it off to see if it could fly. It flew to a small tree and leisurely hopped from one branch to another until it reached a higher tree farther away.

I have never watched the antics of a Yellow-breasted Chat, but I have held two of them in my hands.

Everyone thinks it very amusing to hear about banding birds in a cemetery on a dark night. Here's how it's done. In the fall when the birds are migrating, there are usually a few nights when a cold wind is blowing and there is both rain and snow in the air. Pick out the worst night, take a flashlight and a small step-ladder and go to a cemetery where there are plenty of evergreen trees. If you are quiet enough and quick enough, you can hold the flashlight beam on a sleeping bird and grab him before he knows what is happening. After an hour of being whipped by a cold wind, you may have 10 or 12 birds to band—if you are lucky. You may hear shrieks from passersby when the flashlight beam is seen in the dark cemetery, but that doesn't stop the bird-bander.

Since I am the bird-bander's secretary, it falls to my lot to see that the records are sent in twice a year. Sometimes I have help, but it usually takes all the spare time I can give it in a week each time the record of numbers is sent in to Washington.

Those are just a few of the trials of a bird-bander's wife and I doubt if anyone will tell me this time they want to band birds. But I know what you are thinking. You are probably saying—If it is such a terrible ordeal, why don't you stay home and let the bird-bander do his own work?

There is just one answer—because I am just as interested in birds as he is and I am afraid if I stay home he will see something I have never seen.

GENERAL NOTES

A 1931 Avocet Record for Burlington.—Records for the Avocet in Iowa are very scarce, and it therefore seems desirable to place the below record for this species in permanent printed form. In looking through my letters, I find one from the late Kitty L. Tiedemann, of Burlington, Iowa, dated October 10, 1932, in which she writes of the Avocet as follows:

"A beautiful male Avocet was shot by a citizen of Burlington, Iowa, while hunting ducks on the banks of the Mississippi just south of the city on November 10, 1931. The Avocet alighted near the bank with a flock of Mallards, and the strange bird attracted the hunter's attention. After the bird was shot and picked up, the man was surprised to find that he did not know what it was, and he brought it to me to identify. I wanted to send the skin to the Iowa City museum, but I could not persuade him to let me have it."—O. P. ALLERT, McGregor, Iowa.

Bird Records for Northern Iowa.—On September 20, 1944, we observed a Prairie Falcon on Prairie Lake, near Terrill in Dickinson County, Iowa. It was seen at close range in approximately the same area where a specimen of this species was collected on September 25, 1943. Another Prairie Falcon was observed near Algona, Kossuth County, September 22, 1944. At Prairie Lake we also recorded a Pigeon Hawk, a Swainson's Hawk and an Osprey on September 20, 1944, and the Osprey returned to fish in the lake the next day. On October 7, 1944, at Eagle Lake, Hancock County, Iowa, a male Avocet in fall plumage was observed and collected. Satisfactory identification was made in all the records.—JACK W. and MARY R. MUSGROVE, Des Moines, Iowa.

Old-squaw and Arctic Towhee at Spirit Lake.—On November 11, 1944, we saw two Old-squaws on Spirit Lake. The only previous record we have had was of one Old-squaw seen on November 27, 1941, which we have not heretofore reported.

We saw an Arctic Towhee just outside our window, 3 feet from where we stood, December 10, 1944. As the bird has been previously recorded in Iowa, is easily identified, and as we have become familiar with it on ranch vacations in Wyoming during the past two years, we feel that this is a satisfactory record.—DR. AND MRS. F. L. R. ROBERTS, Spirit Lake, Iowa.

Mockingbird Seen at Independence.—On June 27, 1944, I walked to the creek at the east edge of this city, in company with my two grandchildren and two other children. While the children were wading, I watched a bird, strange to me, which was perched in a medium-sized tree about 25 feet from where I sat. I had brought with me a low-powered field glass, and with it I studied the bird for five minutes and made careful mental notes of all details of its plumage. When I arrived at home I consulted Forbush's 'Natural History of the Birds of Eastern and Central North America'. I found the Mockingbird pictured and described exactly as I had seen it. I believe this is the first record for Buchanan County, Iowa.—ROBERT B. TABOR, Independence, Iowa.

Fall Notes from Northwest Iowa.—While on several pheasant hunting trips in northwest Iowa in the fall of 1944, I noticed a marked increase in the numbers of Crows, hawks and owls, mostly due to the shortage of shells. Most hunters won't waste 10c shells on hawks and owls now, and also let the Crows go. I saw hundreds of Rough-legs, Red-tails, Marsh Hawks, Sparrow Hawks and some numbers of Short-eared Owls. In past years I have seen dozens of dead hawks hanging on fences—the mark of the passing hunter. Last fall very few hawks were hanging on fences.

Up to December 1, 1944, the north counties of Iowa were full of Slate-colored Juncos, Harris's Sparrows, Meadowlarks, and blackbirds of various species (especially Rusties), while thousands of Lapland Longspurs had come down. Goldfinches were very common. The prize record was a male Mourning Warbler in full fall plumage on November 19, near George, Lyon County. I followed this bird along a fence-row for several hundred feet, and often approached within 10 feet. It was not injured, flew well, appeared in bright color and seemed to be well fed. Weather had been nice up to that time and I called it just a late straggler. In some places I found considerable numbers of Bluebirds. Also on November 19, in the same locality near George, Iowa, I saw a lone Golden Plover.—WM. YOUNG WORTH, Sioux City, Iowa.

Correction.—Mrs. Harold R. Peasley informs us that in her article, 'The Saw-whet Owl in Polk County, Iowa', pp. 42-45 in the September, 1944, issue of 'Iowa Bird Life', the hours were given as "Central Standard war time". This should read "Central Standard time", omitting the word "war".—Ed.

NECROLOGY

Walter L. Burk, of Vinton, died November 16, 1944, at the age of about 51. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burk and was a resident of Vinton all his life. In early childhood he was badly crippled by an attack of infantile paralysis. He never married and lived a rather secluded life. Finding companionship in birds, bird study developed into one of his chief interests. Known as the "bird man" of Vinton, people turned to him for information about birds. One of his friends said: "He had the eye of the naturalist and remembered all the birds he had ever seen. Whenever we wanted to know about the local fauna we would ask Walter Burk."

After the death of his father, Mr. Burk and his mother lived in the old home, behind which lay a ravine covered with much undergrowth and numerous trees near the Cedar River. In this natural bird sanctuary mother and son erected feeding devices which attracted many birds. They derived a great deal of pleasure from watching the birds that were always present on their grounds. After Mrs. Burk's death a year or two ago, the old home was abandoned and the son's decline was rapid.

As a member of the Iowa Ornithologists' Union, which he joined in 1931, Mr. Burk was a loyal and valuable member. He solicited memberships very actively in and around Vinton. At one time Vinton had a total membership of 34, the largest for any city in Iowa, due almost entirely to his efforts. When the memberships expired the following year, he called on each member and collected the dues for the new year. Walter Burk was devoted to our organization and we regret his passing.—F. J. P.

Mr. and Mrs. William Buzby, of Boone, died of heart attacks on December 2, 1944. Mr. Buzby became a member of the Iowa Ornithologists' Union in 1932, Mrs. Buzby in 1929. They attended a number of our conventions and Mrs. Buzby contributed occasional notes to 'Iowa Bird Life'. They intended to establish a new home in the West. At the time of their death they had a portion of their belongings packed in readiness for departure.

William Buzby was born at Boonesboro, Iowa, July 28, 1878. At the age of 19 he served his country as a soldier in the war with Spain. He worked for the C. & N. W. Railway as a fireman and engineer for 42 years and was retired on August 1, 1943, at the age of 65. He married Miss Bertha Rugger in 1912. A son, Walter Buzby, died at birth, February 6, 1917. There were no other children.

Bertha Catherine Rugger, daughter of Adam and Carrie Rugger, was born at Des Moines, Iowa, February 17, 1887. Her girlhood was spent in that city, where she attended the public schools and graduated from the East Des Moines High School in 1905. In 1910 she moved with her parents to Chicago. Her married life with Mr. Buzby was spent entirely at Boone except for a few years in which they lived at Tama.

Mr. and Mrs. Buzby were members of the First Methodist Church of Boone, and they held membership in many local organizations. They both possessed a great talent for friendship and had countless friends all of whom were greatly shocked at their sudden demise. Both were bird and flower lovers. At their fine home on Green St. in Boone they landscaped the grounds and planted for bird life; it became a bird sanctuary which attracted both resident and transient birds. Mrs. Buzby was a fluent letter writer and enjoyed describing her bird experiences in letters to friends. Burial was in Linwood Park Cemetery, Boone, December 7, following double funeral services at First Methodist Church.—F. J. P.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

A new member, Frank Only, of Los Gatos, California, writes: "I was born in Clayton County, Iowa, in 1862, in a house my father built in 1860. It was about half way between Clayton and National. My father, Richard Only, came to Clayton County in 1836 and was one of its first settlers. So far as the land records in the Capitol at Des Moines show, father was the first land owner of record in the state. I visited Miss Althea Sherman at her old home in July of 1942, my first trip back to Iowa in many years."

Mrs. H. W. Turnbull, a Diagonal, Iowa, member, writes a weekly column of bird notes for the 'Diagonal Reporter', which is published by her husband. We have read several of her newspaper articles and have found them well filled with interesting and useful bird lore. Mrs. Turnbull, in sharing her bird experiences with a wide circle of readers, is doing a fine piece of educational work in that community.

Dr. and Mrs. Ivan L. Boyd, of Baldwin, Kansas, former Iowa members, sent a copy of their bird census, taken at Baldwin on December 27. Eight members of the Baldwin Bird Club participated and 33 species were listed. This is a new bird club organized in November, largely through the efforts of the Boyds. This enthusiastic bird-student couple dreamed of a local bird club for three years before organization was realized. Thirteen persons attended the initial meeting. The first program meeting was held in December and was a decided success. Early in November a group of Baldwin bird lovers drove to Lake Quivera, 50 miles distant, and enjoyed an outing with the Burroughs Nature Club of Kansas City. The Boyds write that they know of only one other bird club in Kansas—in Topeka. Success of the Baldwin club seems assured. We congratulate our old friends on their good work.

The statistics of our membership roll always make an interesting study, and we should like to call attention to a few figures. We have had an increase of 23 members since the last list was published (in December, 1943, issue). The total Iowa membership is now 179 (which does not include Iowa members in military service). There are 11 cities in Iowa which have five or more members. These cities (accounting for 108 of the 179 Iowa total) are listed below, with the number of members credited to each.

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Ames, 6 | Davenport, 5 | Independence, 7 | Sioux City, 8 |
| Burlington, 5 | Des Moines, 22 | Mt. Vernon, 6 | Waterloo, 15 |
| Cedar Rapids, 22 | Dubuque, 7 | Ottumwa, 5 | |

CONSTITUTION OF THE IOWA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

Prepared by a Committee of the Union, appointed May 10, 1941 by (then) President W. N. Keck; the committee consisting of O. S. Thomas, Chairman, W. M. Rosene, and F. L. R. Roberts. Approved, after minor changes, by the Union in convention at Waterloo, May 9, 1942. Present form prepared by F. L. R. Roberts and Mary P. Roberts. Approved by the officers, including the Executive Council, as directed by the Waterloo Convention. Final adoption made at the Cedar Rapids Convention, May 16, 1943.

ARTICLE I. *Name and Object*

Section 1. This association shall be known as the Iowa Ornithologists' Union.

Section 2. Its aims shall be to promote the study of ornithology by more closely uniting the students of this branch of natural history and to encourage the study of birds in the State of Iowa.

ARTICLE II. *Members*

Section 1. Any student of ornithology 16 years of age or older is eligible to membership as an active member of the Union. All active members shall have the right to vote and shall be eligible to hold office and to serve on committees.

Section 2. Any person less than 16 years of age is eligible to membership as a junior member. Junior members shall not have the right to vote, hold office, nor serve on committees. No person 16 years of age or older may be a junior member.

Section 3. Applicants may be admitted to active or junior membership in the Union upon the recommendation of an active member, the approval of the President, and payment of dues as provided in Article VIII.

Section 4. Active and junior members shall receive the publication 'Iowa Bird Life'.

Section 5. Any person whose dues are six months past due shall automatically be dropped from membership.

Section 6. A member may be deprived of membership, for cause, by vote of two-thirds of the members voting at the annual meeting, providing a quorum is present and voting.

ARTICLE III. *Quorum*

Section 1. A quorum for the transaction of business shall be the active members present at any annual meeting, provided the number is not less than nine.

Section 2. A quorum of the Executive Council shall be not less than two-thirds of the members of the Council; but business, including voting, which properly may be carried on by the Council, may be done by the Council through correspondence when expedient to do so.

ARTICLE IV. *Officers and Committees*

Section 1. The officers of this Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer, an Editor, a Librarian, and an Executive Council.

Section 2. The Executive Council shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Librarian, Editor, and three additional members.

Section 3. Past Presidents of the Union shall be honorary members of the Executive Council and shall act in an advisory capacity.

Section 4. Committees shall be appointed by the President, except such committees as may be especially provided for at the annual meetings.

ARTICLE V. *Duties of Officers and Committees*

Section 1. Duties of the President. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Union, to appoint committees as provided in Article IV, Section 4, and to perform such other duties as may properly pertain to the office. He shall be responsible for the preparation of the program of the annual meeting, with the help of such committees as he may wish to appoint. He shall have power to call a meeting of the Executive Council or, to secure the vote or opinion of the Council through correspondence.

Section 2. Duties of the Vice-President. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to act in the absence or incapacity of the President.

Section 3. Duties of the Secretary-Treasurer. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to keep a record of all meetings of the Union and of business transacted by the Executive Council, to conduct the general correspondence of the Union, to receive and have charge of all moneys of the Union, to pay such bills as are endorsed by the President or the Editor, and to perform such other duties as properly pertain to his office.

Section 4. Duties of the Editor. It shall be the duty of the Editor to superintend the periodical publications of the Union.

Section 5. Duties of the Librarian. It shall be the duty of the Librarian, with the approval of the President and the Secretary-Treasurer, to collect, preserve, and supervise the use of records relative to Iowa ornithology having historical or scientific value. Such records shall be placed in a public institution having facilities for preserving and handling them. The records shall remain the property of the Union and shall be deposited in the institution which the current Librarian may elect.

Section 6. Duties of the Executive Council. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to fix the date and place of the annual meeting if such has not been determined at the preceding annual meeting, to audit the books of the Secretary-Treasurer as directed by the President, and to fill by appointment any offices which shall become vacant during the year.

ARTICLE VI. *Election of Officers and Committees*

Section 1. All officers including members of the Executive Council shall be elected at the annual meeting, a majority vote of the voting members present being necessary for election.

Section 2. The term of office of all officers, including members of the Executive Council, and members of all standing and special committees shall extend from the end of the annual meeting at which they were elected or appointed, or from any subsequent time of appointment, to the end of the next annual meeting.

Section 3. Nominations of officers, including members of the Executive Council, shall be made by a nominating committee of three members appointed by the President at the opening session of the annual meeting. The nominating committee shall meet immediately after the close of the first session. At such meeting any active member may appear and propose the names of members for nomination for any offices. The nominating committee shall report its nominations and the names of any other members proposed to it for nomination to offices. Nominations may also be made from the floor before or during elections.

ARTICLE VII. *Meetings*

Section 1. Annual Meeting. There shall be an annual meeting of the Union in each month of May. It shall be called by the President for such time and place as shall have been fixed at the preceding annual meeting or as the Executive Council shall decide.

Section 2. Special Meetings. With the approval of the Executive Council, the President may call special meetings of the Union.

ARTICLE VIII. *Dues and Assessments*

Section 1. The annual dues of active members shall be one dollar.

Section 2. The annual dues of junior members shall be fifty cents.

Section 3. All dues shall be due on January first.

ARTICLE IX. *Amendments*

Section 1. Amendments to this constitution may be adopted by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the voting members present at any annual meeting, providing a quorum is voting.

MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF THE IOWA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION*

CHARTER MEMBERS (1923)

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Bailey, Mrs. Mary L., Sioux City | Palas, Arthur J., Postville |
| Banning, R. H., Cresco | Pierce, Fred J., Winthrop |
| Battell, Mrs. F. L., Ames | Spiker, Chas. J., Branchport, N. Y. |
| Bennett, Walter W., Los Angeles, Calif. | Stephens, Dr. T. C., Sioux City |
| Kinnaird, Mrs. W. A., West Des Moines | Wendelburg, Mrs. Toni R., Des Moines |
| Mills, Wier R., Pierson | Wolden, B. O., Estherville |

MEMBERS

| | |
|--|---|
| Aikman, Mrs. Ella, Ames, 1945 | Ayres, Charles C., Jr., Ottumwa, 1941 |
| Allert, Oscar P., McGregor, 1929 | Baker, Alice M., Mt. Vernon, 1945 |
| Anderson, Mrs. L. S., Rolfe, 1944 | Barlow, Mrs. John, Waterloo, '42 |
| Anderson, Dr. Rudolph M., Ottawa, Canada, 1942 | Bartlett, Wesley H., Eagle Grove, 1935 |
| Austin, Mrs. E. J., Charles City, 1942 | Baumgartner, Miss Josephine, Des Moines, 1942 |
| Austin, Dr. O. L., Tuckahoe, N. Y., 1931 | Becker, Miss Hilda, Davenport, '26 |

*Complete to February 15, 1945. Year of joining the Union follows the name of each member. All cities are within Iowa unless otherwise noted. Junior Members are initialed 'J. M.' Corrections in the list will be appreciated.

- Beckwith, Miss Alma, Atlantic, '39
 Berkowitz, Albert C., Des Moines, 1943
 Bice, Mrs. Don C., Atlantic, 1942
 Binsfeld, Mrs. A. J., Des Moines, 1939
 Birkeland, Henry, Roland, 1933
 Bishop, Dr. Louis B., Pasadena, Calif., 1934
 Bixler, Mrs. Ingram, Cedar Rapids, 1944
 Bliese, John, Waterloo, 1935
 Blosser, Miss Effie E., Prole, 1944
 Bordner, Mrs. Frances, Iowa City, 1929
 Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan L., Baldwin, Kans., 1937
 Burroughs, Julian, West Park, N. Y., 1944
 Chadbourne, Dr. T. L., Vinton, '38
 Chamberlain, Mrs. Joseph, Des Moines, 1944
 Clark, Mrs. Ella L., Burlington, '25
 Confare, Miss Miriam, Cedar Rapids, 1942
 Copp, Miss C. Esther, Cedar Rapids, 1933
 Crouter, Miss Frances, Cedar Falls, 1944
 Currier, Ed. S., Portland, Ore., '34
 Dales, Mrs. Marie, Sioux City, '29
 DeLong, Mrs. W. C., Clarion, '39
 Devereaux, Eugene, Mt. Vernon, 1945
 Dix, Mrs. Ray S., Cedar Falls, '35
 Dole, J. Wilbur, Fairfield, 1929
 Downing, Glenn R., Iowa City, '38
 Dragoo, Lavina, Cedar Rapids, '29
 Dubuque Bird Club, Dubuque, '33
 Dulany, Geo. W., Jr., Clinton, '43
 DuMont, Mrs. Janet, Des Moines, 1927
 DuMont, Philip A., Chicago, Ill., 1924
 Eastman, Mrs. E. P., Burlington, 1929
 Edgar, Mrs. G. P., Burlington, '39
 Edge, Mrs. C. N., New York, N. Y., 1931
 Eighth, Miss Marietta, Ottumwa, 1943
 Ellis, Ralph, Jr., Berkeley, Calif., 1933
 Emigh, A. A., Atlantic, 1941
 Ennis, Mrs. Edna M., Tama, 1944
 Ennis, Dr. J. H., Mt. Vernon, '41
 Errington, Dr. Paul L., Ames, '32
 Ewing, H. E., Washington, D. C., 1943
 Faulkner, Geo. O., Waterloo, 1931
 Ficke, Mrs. C. A., Davenport, 1929
 Flodin, Mrs. C. C., Cedar Rapids, 1931
 Frankel, Mrs. Henry, Des Moines, 1925
 Funk, Miss Ruth F., Independence, 1940
 Gessel, Mrs. E. C., Des Moines, '43
 Graeber, Mrs. Walter, Polk City, 1944
 Grant, Dr. Martin L., Bogota, Colombia, 1937
 Gross, Dr. Alfred O., Brunswick, Maine, 1942
 Grummann, Mrs. Herbert R., St. Louis, Mo., 1943
 Hallowell, Miss Loraine, Waterloo, 1932
 Hanson, Mrs. Ernest W., Burlington, 1936
 Hantelmann, Salina, Waterloo, '40
 Harford, Dr. Henry M., Kansas City, Mo., 1945
 Hathorn, Glen M., Cedar Rapids, 1934
 Hayette, Miss Verona, Cedar Rapids, 1943
 Hemsley, Ethan A., Dubuque, '36
 Hendrickson, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. O., Ames, 1931 and 1944
 Heuser, E. P., Dubuque, 1940
 Hicks, Dr. Lawrence E., Columbus, Ohio, 1938
 Hillman, Mrs. Jay, Rockford, '44
 Hodges, Jim, Davenport, 1944 (J. M.)
 Hoskinson, Mrs. Helen H., Clarinda, 1940
 Hoyman, Miss Isabelle, Cedar Rapids, 1942
 Jahn, Mrs. Theodore L., Iowa City, 1943
 Johnson, Mrs. Martin A., Kelley, 1941
 Johnson, Mrs. Ralph W., Independence, 1927
 Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Myrle L., Boone, 1931 and 1941
 Keck, Dr. Warren N., Cedar Rapids, 1936
 Kent, Mrs. Wm., Cedar Rapids, '32
 Keyes, Dr. Charles R., Mt. Vernon, 1944
 King, Mrs. Helen G., Grundy Center, 1933
 Klinker, Mrs. P. J., Denison, 1937
 Knapp, George R., Vinton, 1940
 Knoop, Miss Pearl, Marble Rock, 1937
 Kruger, Miss Dora J., Ionia, 1944
 Kubichek, Wesley F., Evanston, Ill., 1941

- Lahr, Mrs. H. W., Storm Lake, '43
 Lahr, Miss Margaret, Cedar Rapids, 1942
 Lambert, Mrs. Adaline T., Sioux City, 1940
 Laude, Dr. P. P., Iowa City, 1942
 Lee, Miss Zell C., Sioux City, 1943
 Leigh, Miss Grace D., Independence, 1945
 Lloyd, Monte, Sioux City, 1942
 Loban, Miss Myra E., Waterloo, '38
 Loban, Miss R. Lucile, Waterloo, 1938
 MacMartin, Mrs. W. G., Tama, '32
 Martin, Chas. F., Maquoketa, 1943
 Mathis, Miss Grace, Elkhart, '42
 McCabe, Miss Olivia, Des Moines, 1932
 McCartney, Mrs. R. C., Charles City, 1942
 Melcher, Rev. M. C., Epworth, '39
 Meltvedt, Burton W., Paullina, '31
 Meyer, Dr. Alfred W., Cedar Rapids, 1942
 Michael, Maude, Waterloo, 1942
 Miller, Hilda E., Waterloo, 1940
 Millikin, Mrs. Forrest G., Independence, 1944
 Moeran, E. H., Yonkers, N. Y., '40
 Morrissey, Thos. J., Davenport, '40
 Morton, Miss Thelma, Cedar Rapids, 1943
 Moser, Dr. R. Allyn, Omaha, Nebr., 1941
 Mote, Mr. and Mrs. G. A., Marshalltown, 1929
 Murley, Miss Margaret, Ames, '37
 Musgrove, Mr. and Mrs. Jack W., Des Moines, 1938 and 1943
 Musgrove, Miss Jean, Des Moines, 1944 (J. M.)
 Musselmann, Dr. T. E., Quincy, Ill., 1944
 Myers, Mrs. Len, Waterloo, 1939
 Nagel, Miss Margaret, Waterloo, 1944
 Nielson, Edward S., Storm Lake, 1944
 Nichols, Harvey L., Waterloo, '29
 Norris, Maude, Ottumwa, 1944
 Oberholser, Dr. Harry C., Cleveland, Ohio, 1932
 Ollivier, Roy, Mt. Pleasant, 1943
 Only, Frank, Los Gatos, Calif., '44
 Orr, Ellison, Waukon, 1935
 Osher, Mrs. J. B., Norfolk, Va., '39
 Ottumwa Bird Club, Ottumwa, '43
 Parsons, Mrs. Robt. O., Dickens, 1942
 Peasley, Dr. and Mrs. Harold R., Des Moines, 1943 and 1934
 Peel, Clarence O., Woodward, '41
 Petranek, E. J., Cedar Rapids, '31
 Pettingill, Dr. O. S., Northfield, Minn., 1937
 Poole, J. H., Maquoketa, 1943
 Prestegard, Miss Tillie, Cedar Rapids, 1945
 Purdy, Miss Ruth, Cedar Rapids, 1943
 Reynolds, Miss E. Estella, Des Moines, 1943
 Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. F. L. R., Spirit Lake, 1924 and 1926
 Roberts, Dr. T. S., Minneapolis, Minn., 1931
 Rosene, Walter, Jr., Gadsden, Ala., 1942
 Ross, Hollis T., Lewisburg, Pa., '40
 Ruegnitz, Mr. and Mrs. R. S., Dubuque, 1943 and 1942
 Sage, Evan, Waterloo, 1942
 Savage, David L., Salem, 1944
 Schramm, Frank H., Burlington, 1934
 Schuster, Miss Ival M., Dubuque, 1941
 Serbousek, Miss Lillian, Cedar Rapids, 1931
 Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight T., Des Moines, 1943 and 1944
 Smith, Miss Irene M., Des Moines, 1943
 Solar, Miss Leta, Waterloo, 1944
 Steffen, Miss Emily, Cedar Rapids, 1942
 Steffen, E. W., Cedar Rapids, '42
 Stewart, Dr. Chas. A., New Albin, 1944
 Stewart, Paul A., Leetonia, O., '43
 Stiles, Bruce F., Des Moines, 1937
 Strickland, J. W., Jr., Mt. Vernon, 1945
 Stromgren, Carl, Newton, 1944
 Struck, Dr. K. H., Davenport, '29
 Tabor, Mrs. Edward F., Independence, 1945
 Tabor, Robert B., Independence, 1944
 Taylor, Mrs. H. J., Berkeley, Calif., 1939
 Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. O. S., Rock Rapids, 1929
 Thornburg, Mrs. Ross J., Tucson, Ariz., 1937
 Tiffany, Hubert C., Independence, 1945
 Tillapaugh, Miss Iola, Cedar Rapids, 1942
 Tobin, John, Vinton, 1938
 Tonkin, George, Klamath Falls, Ore., 1938

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|---|--|
| Turnbull, Mrs. H. W., Diagonal, 1944 | Wistey, Mrs. Lloyd, South English, 1942 |
| Turner, Mrs. Stella, Clarinda, '42 | Wolden, Mrs. B. O., Estherville, '39 |
| Vest, E. Floy, Des Moines, 1944 | Wright, Mrs. Earl C., Mt. Vernon, 1944 |
| Walker, Pearle C., Ottumwa, 1943 | Young, Miss Mary H., Waterloo, 1940 |
| Weber, Alois John, Keokuk, 1929 | Youngworth, Wm. G., Sioux City, 1926 |
| Weber, R. A., Keokuk, 1943 | |
| Wiitharm, Wanda M., Waverly, '38 | |
| Willis, Miss Myra G., Cedar Rapids, 1940 | |

IN MILITARY SERVICE

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|---|--|
| Adams, I. C., Jr., U. S. Army, '41 | McDonald, Malcolm, U. S. Army, 1935 |
| Bradley, Lyle, U. S. Navy, 1944 | Pierce, Robert A., U. S. Army, '41 |
| Crabb, Dayle N., U. S. Navy, '42 | Rector, Harry E., U. S. Navy, '42 |
| Crabb, Wilfred D., U. S. Navy, '37 | Ruhr, Eugene, Army Air Corps, '41 |
| Davis, Floyd, H., U. S. Navy, '42 | Scott, Dr. Thos. G., U. S. Army, 1937 |
| Goodman, John, U. S. Army, '41 | Sherwood, Jack W., U. S. Navy, '36 |
| Graesing, Howard, U. S. Army, '39 | Starr, Frank M., U. S. Navy, '42 |
| Guthrie, Richard A., U. S. Army, 1939 | Sutton, Dr. Geo. M., Army Air Corps, 1941 |
| Heuer, Ralph, U. S. Navy, 1940 | Vane, Dr. Robt. F., U. S. Navy, '40 |
| Johnson, Clifford O., U. S. Navy, 1941 | Witt, Miss Elizabeth, W.A.V.E.S., 1943 |
| Laffoon, Jean L., U. S. Navy, '40 | |
| Mallette, Robt. D., U. S. Army, '42 | |

LIBRARIES*

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|---|--|
| Carnegie-Stout Public Library, Dubuque, 1931 | Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., 1945 |
| Iowa State Traveling Library, Des Moines, 1940 | Public Library, Cedar Rapids, '31 |
| Kendall Young Library, Webster City, 1931 | Public Library, Council Bluffs, '31 |
| Library, Iowa State Teachers Col- lege, Cedar Falls, 1939 | Public Library, Des Moines, 1931 |
| Library, U. S. Dept. of Agricul- ture, Washington, D. C., 1931 | Public Library, Fort Dodge, 1936 |
| McGill University Library, Mon- treal, Que., 1932 | Public Library, Sioux City, 1931 |
| | State College of Washington Li- brary, Pullman, Wash., 1945 |
| | University of Illinois Library, Ur- bana, Ill., 1942 |

*Exchanges are not included in this list.

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